

The Standard.

Democratic Meeting in Craven.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable portion of the Democracy of Craven County assembled in the Court House, in Newbern, on Monday evening the 14th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the County in the Senate and House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

The meeting was called to order by James E. Morris, Esq., upon whose motion Nathaniel H. Street, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. H. Muse was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman then arose and explained the object of the meeting, extending his remarks to considerable length on the importance of having a strong Democratic representation in the ensuing Legislature, in view of the questions of vital interest which are likely to be brought before that body. It was moved by Joseph J. Robinson, Esq., and unanimously adopted, that a committee, consisting of one from each Captain's District of the County and three from the town of Newbern, be appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration and action of this meeting; Whereupon the Chair appointed the following gentlemen, from the Districts represented as follows:

Bay River.—G. W. Daniels, C. V. Swan, Henry Woodard.
David's Creek.—Zora Lee.
Cape Fear.—J. P. Latham.
Deep River.—John Bryan.
Cove Creek.—James Beasley.
Dachelor's Creek.—H. O. Wood.
Newbern.—J. H. Robinson, James B. Averitt, Lacy Phillips.

The committee, after a short absence, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We approve of the time honored custom of the Democratic party, of holding a County Convention for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates to represent this County in the General Assembly of North Carolina; and

Resolved, That we, in Convention assembled, do nominate Nathaniel H. Street for the Senate; and H. C. Jones and J. H. Bryan for the House of Commons.

Resolved, That President James Buchanan, by his firm, consistent and conservative administration of the public affairs, and more especially his position upon the Kansas question, is entitled to the admiration and approbation of all good and faithful citizens from all parts of the United States.

Resolved, That Governor Thomas Bragg, by his able and efficient administration of the State affairs, has won for himself the regard and esteem of his fellow citizens, and that we will carry him to his home at the expiration of his term of office, the affections and esteem of the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, That Distribution of the Public Lands or their proceeds is anti-Democratic, unconstitutional, impolitic and impracticable, and deserves the reprobation of all good men, and that we view its agitation in North Carolina as but another effort of Demagogues for place, spoils and power.

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the principles laid down by the Democratic Convention held at Charlotte.

Resolved, That as antagonistic to the policy of the State on Internal Improvements, we do hereby ignore and oppose the Danville Convention.

The resolutions being read to the meeting Mr. Averitt commented at some length on the Senate nomination; alluded to the earnest desire of the Democracy of Craven that Mr. Street should continue to serve them. Spoke of the perfect unanimity which prevailed in the committee in regard to his nomination, and to the manifestations of applause and delight which greeted the announcement of his name to the meeting. He accompanied these remarks with an earnest and impressive appeal to the nominee to accept the position assigned him.

Mr. Latham, Chairman of the committee, in behalf of his brethren, and of the Democracy of the County, joined his solitations with those of Mr. Averitt.

Mr. Street arose, and in a few remarks, declined the nomination. He said it would be false modesty in him to affect, that the demonstrations of the meeting in his regard were not gratifying to his feelings, but stated that the condition of his health rendered it impossible for him to accept the nomination. He thanked his fellow citizens for the honor intended to be conferred upon him, and said he would cheerfully serve them if it was his power.

The committee retired to fill the vacancy, and, in a few minutes returned and reported that George Green, Esq., had been unanimously chosen as the candidate for the Senate.

It was then moved by James E. Morris, and seconded, that the nomination be false modesty by the meeting. Adopted, amid much applause.

On motion of James E. Morris, a committee of three were appointed by the Chair to inform the gentlemen of their nomination, and request their acceptance of the same.

The committee, consisting of Messrs. I. Disoway, Edward Bowen and James E. Morris, retired to perform their duty.

Mr. H. C. Jones, being present in the meeting, arose, and in a few appropriate remarks accepted the nomination.

The committee here returned with Mr. Green, who took the floor and in a neat and appropriate speech accepted the nomination for the Senate.

Mr. J. Robinson, Esq., presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our representatives, Charles Kelly and James Miller, by their faithful and conservative course in the last General Assembly, and close and watchful attention to the interests of their constituents, merit, and are hereby tendered the thanks of this meeting.

Moved by Mr. Disoway, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Union, and the Goldsboro' Tribune and Raleigh Standard be requested to copy.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, when on motion of Mr. Morris, the meeting adjourned.

NATHANIEL H. STREET, Ch'n.
J. H. MUSE, Sec'y.

Democratic Convention in Surry.

Pursuant to previous notice the Democrats of Surry met in Convention at Dobson on Saturday the 3d inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Sheriff and House of Commons; D. M. Cooper was called to the Chair, and L. H. Dobson requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, William Haymore was unanimously declared the nominee for the House of Commons. The following resolutions were then offered, read, and adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Judge Ellis for Governor, and pledge him our undivided support.

Resolved, That we fully endorse James Buchanan's administration.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the distribution of the public lands or their proceeds, believing it both unconstitutional and impracticable.

Resolved, That we are proud to learn that Joseph Dobson, Esq., will endeavor to become a candidate in this Senatorial District, and that we will use all honorable means to secure his election.

In addition to the above, the following preamble and resolution were offered and adopted:

Whereas, a few men living in counties south of us, have, contrary to law and custom, erected dams across the Yadkin river, thereby preventing the passage of fish; and whereas, they have entirely deprived us of a privilege we have always enjoyed, and to which we are entitled:

Be it therefore resolved, That we earnestly and respectfully request our next Legislature to secure a law requiring said obstructions to be removed. It was then announced that there were delegates from other counties who would act with us in making a nomination for Senator.

On motion of Wm. Wolf, Joseph Dobson, Esq., was nominated by acclamation.

It was then ordered that the proceedings be published in the Western Sentinel, and the Standard requested to copy.

L. H. DORSON, Sec'y.

RE-CONSTRUCTION OF PARTIES.

The re-construction of parties seems just now to be agitating the remnants of parties and factions all over the Union. In the North the little old of the Know Nothing are endeavoring to make terms with the predominant party in that section, while the Black Republicans are equally willing to "fall a peg" upon the foreign question. The Filmmories, through the Buffalo Commercial, have expressed the desire to unite all the elements of anti-slavery upon a common platform. The New York Tribune promptly meets the overture, and proposes an abatement of the late republican devotion to the rights of foreigners. Speaking directly of the American party, the Tribune says:

"There are two points on which we think concessions should be made to the effective American sentiment. The first is that of guarding most effectively the purity of the ballot box. It is not right that the mere word of any male brig in human form, or at the utmost large party, should be allowed to neutralize the vote of a well known citizen. The right to vote too sacred, too pure, too precious, to be so lightly subject to nullification so easily as this. It is nakedly just, it is urgently necessary, that the right of every citizen to a legal vote should be secured more deliberately and established more conclusively than it can be in the turmoil of an election."

While the Boston Atlas and Bee, endorsing the above sentiments of the Tribune as "liberal and catholic," congratulates itself upon the prospect of a party that will "soon grasp the power of this nation."

These, then, are to be the elements of union between the Know-Nothings and the Republicans—the hopes of plunder and power will form a platform which is to abolish all "Third Degree Know Nothingism," and to start a new party, to be called the "American Party," and the foreign element of our population. This platform may gain the Know Nothing element of the North, but it loses the same element at the South, while it destroys the strongest feature of Republican strength—the foreign vote.

But no sooner are the terms of the compact agreed upon than the friends of Seward step forward and claim for him the use of the new party. Says the Courier:

"The Republican Party cannot fail to nominate a Representative man for their candidate in 1860; and of course Seward will be the man. And what is the use of this again? It is to give Seward a platform, and to give him again chiefly to expediency in selecting their nominee, their selection could not fail to fall upon one who, by general consent, is admitted to be the best man for the position. It is discovered to be as conservative as he is fearless and able. Even the South have confidence in his conservatism, little less than his indomitable energy in opposing slavery extension."

Here goes, at one fell swoop, all other aspirants. Crittenden, but a few weeks ago the idol of the opposition, is ruthlessly laid aside, his claims not even politely considered, while Banks, Chase, McClean, Fremont, &c., are left to starve for the "Repub."

One of the chief reasons for his nomination—his life-long anti-slavery opinions render him the real "representative" man of Northern parties—and the newly adopted anti-foreignism of the Tribune, if it hold out a prospect of success, will doubtless be made a prominent feature of the platform. His "conservatism" is intended as a joke—especially since his late speech marking out the destinies of free labor. With the unkindness of this treatment to the other prominent leaders of Know Nothingism and Republicanism, we of course have nothing to do, and only notice it as another evidence of the ingratitude of the press.

But what will our Southern American papers and men say to this late arrangement of their friends at the North? In the work of "re-construction" our Southern contemporaries do not seem to have been guided by the instincts of party success, as are their late associates at the North. There unity of sentiment which prevailed in the North, and the platform of principles upon which all anti-slavery men can unite. While at the South, division and discord seem likely to exist not only between the Americans and the Democrats, but to some extent between the friends of the late leaders of the Democracy. And the late discussion at Montgomery is certain, if adopted by any portion of the South, to alienate every Northern Democrat, and unite the whole North upon an anti-slavery platform. This Northern amalgam of anti-foreignism and anti-slavery can only be effectually checked by a union of all parties at the South upon a platform upon which all the conservative men of the South can stand.

This can never be done, if the slave trade be persisted in by its advocates and friends. Continued discussion and agitation of that subject can only produce discord and division at the South, and solid unity of all men of every shade of political opinion at the North, upon an anti-slavery platform; thus certainly and hopelessly severing the last link that binds together the North and the South.

The "re-construction" at the North is to be upon anti-slavery principles, while the "re-construction" at the South is to be upon a "Slave Trade" schedule that must certainly detach Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, perhaps North-Carolina and Tennessee, from the other Southern States. This statement of the question shows the perfect absurdity of any such "re-construction."

But what "re-construction" does the South want? Can any party be formed that will more certainly recognize the rights of the South, than was done by the Democracy at Cincinnati? Certainly not. The attempt to preserve the Union, by the "re-construction," soon disgusted its most devoted advocates, and the party sunk under a defeat the most signal and fatal ever sustained by any party. Wise was triumphantly elected, and left scarcely a fragment of that "re-constructed" party to take the tale of its woe.

Let us have no "re-construction" of parties, let us preserve the Union, by the Democratic organization, which, with all its errors and faults, and what human institution has not its errors and faults?—is the last link that binds the Union; for that let us preserve the organization. You can re-construct, no better—and as long as the Union lasts let the South stand by the National Democracy.—Richmond Enquirer.

BULWER AND DISRAELI.—It is just thirty years since a double sensation was created in the literary world by the nearly simultaneous appearance of two brilliant works of fiction, which, though published anonymously, were hailed as the first fruits of two new children of genius who were to be the successors of Byron and Scott in furnishing amusement for English readers. The authors of Vivian Grey and Pelham could not remain long unknown, and it was soon noised abroad that those brilliant novels were the productions of two young men scarce out of their teens. One of them represented an old aristocratic family and the other being the son of a literary adventurer, with nothing but his pen to depend upon. It was perfectly safe to predict for these two literary heroes a brilliant career in the airy realm of fiction, and their subsequent performances fully justified the prediction. Pelham was the first, and Vivian Grey followed. There had been no precedent for such promotions and transformations as these in the history of England. Addison had been a Secretary of State it is true, and Sheridan had filled, for a brief time, the unimportant post of a junior Lord of the Treasury; but never before had statesmen been made out of such light fantastic materials as literary dandies.

The two brilliant novelists who commenced their career together thirty years ago are now the two foremost men of England; and yet they have been sneered at for their flippancy, ridiculed for their dandyism, and have had to fight their way through the malignant opposition of dull bigotry and conservative prejudices. Bulwer, in fact, had published the greater number of the works on which his reputation as an author is based before one of the Quarterly Reviews designed to notice him. He was regarded as a quarterly reviewer to work upon Bulwer, and his last novel is going through the press, he leaves the puppets of his imagination to direct the affairs of an Empire. The change must be a violent one. It seems hardly possible for Pisistratus Cax-

ton to lay down his pen when he completes his romance of the Will-o'-the-Wisp. It is a wonder upon the grave business of managing the affairs of an Empire? to suddenly dismiss the unreal creations which occupied his imagination and absorbed his attention, and immediately begin to receive deputations from Australia, to send orders to the Governor-General of Canada, to appoint Judges and bishops in Jamaica, and listen to complaints from Hong Kong and Vancouver's Island.

It had been reported that, in the event of Sir Bulwer Lytton's taking office under Lord Derby, he would be promoted to the peerage, as there was doubt of his being returned to Parliament if he were to appeal to his constituents for re-election; but whether that would or not, we have no advice by the last arrival from England. We only know that Lord Stanley had gone into the Board of Control, and that Bulwer Lytton had succeeded him in the Colonial Department. If Bulwer had been a poor man, compelled to work for his daily bread, wholly dependent on himself, and without any family reliance, he would not have been so successful in his literary pursuits. His systematic habits of study, his patient industry and indomitable perseverance, his prudence, and close attention to details in the composition of his works, his disregard of the slanders of his enemies and the adverse criticisms of the self-appointed Rhapsodists of the literary world, his determination to do the best he could, and not be put down, make him, in these respects, a bright example for every republican young man to emulate, dandy and aristocrat as he is. Bulwer and Disraeli are both entitled to the gratitude and thanks of literary laborers for giving such satisfactory evidence of a brilliant writer of fiction may be a competent man to manage the gravest affairs of State, and that the possession of a lively imagination does not necessarily unfit a man for the details of business or the responsibilities of the most important offices.—N. Y. Times.

HON. BEDFORD BROWN.—The Richmond Examiner has an article in its North-Carolina column, from which we extract the following complimentary notice of the Hon. Bedford Brown, of Caswell county:

"North Carolina elects her Legislature as well as her Governor on the first Thursday in August; and we observe, with pleasure, that she is likely to have some of her oldest and most experienced statesmen in her State Council, and in her Legislature. We may mention Col. Bedford Brown, well and favorably known to the reader as an actor on the National stage of politics for some time. Col. Brown, as we understood the other day, has consented to occupy the position of candidate for the State Senate for Caswell county. He will be elected, we understand, without opposition. The people of Caswell will surely not fail in calling him to their aid. We mean no flattery to Col. Brown when we say that the members of the North Carolina Legislature, especially the younger members, will be fortunate in having for an associate in council, one who has had as long a career in legislation, as the one who was, from early manhood to middle life, in the public service associated with the first men of his own State, and with the greatest national celebrities of our times; and who, in his subsequent retirement, has been an attentive and philosophic observer of public events. There are but few men in any State from whom the young politician can derive so much information, and who can give him so clear a view of the history of the last forty years; and especially in relation to the men who have figured at Washington, and the events with which they have been identified. Col. Brown can narrate the stirring events at Washington from 1820 to 1840—of which he might say *quarum pars fui*—and graphically, as he is sure to do with fidelity.

Mr. March, in his popular book, entitled "Webster and his Contemporaries," published in 1850, placed Col. Brown among the able debaters in the U. S. Senate in the discussion upon the celebrated Fugitive Bill, in the days of Nullification. He speaks particularly of the speeches of Webster, Forsyth, Wilkieson, Fremont, and others, in relation to the Fugitive Bill, and in the affirmative, and of those of Calhoun, Bibb, Brown, Mangum, Tyler, Poindexter and Miller, in the negative. Mr. March paid Col. Brown the compliment of extracting the following passage from his speech:

"I repudiate, Col. Brown, 'the doctrine of Nullification.' I repudiate, also, the high-toned doctrine of the Federal party. It is to that high-toned doctrine that we are to attribute Nullification. It is by an improper pressure of the Federal government on the rights of the States, and by its exercise of doubtful powers, that South-Carolina has fallen out to take the defiant position she has assumed; and, if not speedily corrected, will be a great calamity to the Union."

"Proud as I am," said Mr. Brown, in conclusion, "of the achievements which have been performed under the star-spangled banner; proud as I am of the stars and stripes which have fluttered in every breeze, and in every clime; anxious as I am for the honor of the country, yet I forbid that those stars and stripes which have heretofore been the rallying points of heroism, should float over the jungled ramparts of our own countrymen. God forbid that our country should undergo this sad and disastrous evolution; for whenever that shall take place, not only the liberties of this country, but the best and brightest hopes of the civilized world will be destroyed forever."

[Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.]

LOUISBURG, June 17, 1858.
Louisburg, yes, old Louisburg—the place that has long been foretold, and called the "sway-backed town," is to-day one of the handsomest and most pleasant villages in North Carolina. For the Union last year it has been rapidly increasing. There are now over 1000 inhabitants. The place is the site of the old stores that were here a year or so since, are now erected large and beautiful new edifices. Three or four of the prettiest stores in North-Carolina are situated here.

The improvements here are not confined to stores only; but the hamlet has been and is still rising in the eyes of the people. To give you readers an idea of the spirit of enterprise in our midst, we mention the names of some of those who have created and commodious residences recently: J. J. Davis, Esq., Dr. E. Malone, Dr. W. R. King, D. C. Thomas, Esq., Dr. W. W. Green, Dr. W. G. Thomas, Esq., and others. The new residence of Dr. E. Malone, Mrs. Williams and others. All these residences would do credit to any town. Messrs. Young, Horton, have also erected a large Hotel, &c. Mr. Hawkins, Esq., is erecting a large store in front of Dr. Dent's Hotel. May the spirit of improvement go on.

The Louisville Female College is in a flourishing condition. The popular and efficient President, Mr. P. Nelson, labors with an energy that cannot fail to be abundantly successful. The examinations of the pupils of this College took place the first week in this month. The classes were thoroughly examined, and gave entire satisfaction to the parents and guardians of the pupils. There were 9 young ladies that graduated. The valedictory sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, of Raleigh, and the literary address delivered by Edward Conneland, Esq., of Halifax. Both of these gentlemen acquitted themselves with high credit. Every thing during the week passed off pleasantly.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS.—The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday, says:

Judge Thomas Ruffin, of Graham, Alamance co., N. C., and Moses Tredway, of Hampton Sirey Co., Va., began their subscriptions May 9, 1854. Fifty years ago. They alone remain subscribers from the first issue of the paper.

J. Bragg, Esq., of Petersburg, Va., subscribed on the 11th of August, 1807, and has therefore been on the rolls now nearly fifty years.

FLOURING MILL.—One of the largest Mills of this kind in the State is in this town. It is a brick building, four stories high, the machinery is driven by steam, and is capable of doing a very large business. We learn that the original cost of the Mill was about \$45,000. As will be seen by the advertisement of the Trenton, this Mill will be sold to the highest bidder on the 7th of August, and we have no doubt at a great sacrifice. Persons desiring of engaging in the business would do well to attend the sale. This is a good wheat market, and we suppose the business might be made profitable.—Char. Dem.

READ!! READ!!
A Card from the Commissioners, and Certificates from the Mayor and others of the City of Augusta.

AGUSTA, RICHMOND COUNTY, GEORGIA:

This is to Certify, that we have superintended the drawings of the Sparta Academy Lottery, Samuel Swan & Co., Managers, at Augusta, Ga., from the commencement of its drawings, and still continue to superintend the same. Each drawing is solely and exclusively under our control, and we can assure the public that the managers are men of honor, respectability, and fair dealing, and everything connected with the entire business is carried on with the most scrupulous and exact integrity.

LEON P. DUGAS,
FREDERIC C. BARBER,
Commissioners.

Augusta, Ga., June 7, 1858.

From long personal acquaintance with Leon P. Dugas and Frederic C. Barber, we take great pleasure in certifying that they are men of the highest integrity and probity, and in this community are esteemed and regarded as highly honorable and worthy citizens.

B. CONLEY,
Mayor of the City of Augusta.
JAMES M. SMYTHE,
Postmaster of the City of Augusta.
JOHN P. KING,
Formerly U. S. Senator.

DEATH.—The Wilmington Journal says: "We regret to learn that T. H. Williams, Esq., died yesterday morning at his residence near Long Creek Bridge, in this county, aged 39 years, 4 months and some few days. His disease was consumption. Mr. Williams was one of the most useful and energetic citizens of New Hanover county, which he represented several times in the Legislature of the State, with credit to himself and advantage to his constituents."

While an officer was bowing, a cannon ball passed over his head and decapitated a soldier who stood behind him. "You see," said the officer to those near him, "that a man never loses anything by politeness."

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PITTS COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1858.—T. R. Cherry vs. James Nelson.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Nelson, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the North-Carolina Standard, commanding the said defendant to make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Pitt, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, demur or reply; or judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D., 1858.
H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PITTS COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1858.—T. R. Cherry vs. James Nelson.

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Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D., 1858.
H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—CHATTAHAM COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1858.—William Cavendish vs. Lewis T. Teague.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lewis T. Teague, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the North-Carolina Standard, commanding the said defendant to make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro, on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, demur or reply; or judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Richard C. Cotton, Junr., Clerk of our said Court, at office in Pittsboro, the second Monday of May, A. D., 1858.
R. C. COTTON, C. C. C.

MASSONIC CLASSIC INSTITUTE, PERSONS OF COLOR.—REV. JAMES H. BRENT, Principal.

It is hereby notified, that the next session of the Institute will be held on the 27th of January 1859. Board \$8 per month, tuition from \$75 to \$200 per session. Hillsboro' is the place of instruction. For particulars address the principal, JAMES H. BRENT, 1215-wf.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.—A VERY ELLI.

A place of location in the northern part of North-Carolina for a family, will be vacated shortly by its present owner, who purposes moving to another State. Desires of those of local acquaintance to procure information on application to the Editors of the Standard.

H. H. HONSTON, W. A. ALLEN.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
KANSASVILLE, N. C.

WILL ATTEND THE COUNTY AND SUPERIOR COURTS OF DUPLIN, NEW HANOVER AND ADJOINING COUNTIES, OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE.

April 14, 1857. 1180-wf.

NEW BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,

AT THE OLD STAR OFFICE,
(Opposite the Presbyterian Church.)
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs D. D. that he will promptly and punctually attend the reading of Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals of all kinds, and also the printing of all kinds of business and other papers for the public offices. A share of patronage respectfully solicited.

JNO. J. CHAPLIN,
Raleigh, April 6, 1858. 14-wsf.

Classical and Mathematical School,

OXFORD, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY THE 15TH OF JULY. Terms as heretofore. Rev. T. J. Horner and Mr. Joseph Venable, A. B., will be the Assistant Instructors.

June 1, 1858. 23-wsf.

Oxford Female College.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL will be resumed on the FIRST MONDAY IN JULY. The number of STUDENTS will be limited, and the limit will not be exceeded. Those desiring admission should therefore make immediate application.

J. H. MILLS,
Principal. 41-wsf.

ROUND HILL FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BEGIN AGAIN ON THE 15TH OF JULY, under highly accomplished teachers, as heretofore. It is located in Orange county, 12 miles from Durham's Station, on the N. C. Railroad. The community is entirely moral—no trifling attractions, such as are common to fashionable towns and schools—and its healthfulness is unquestionable.

TERMS: Lower English Branches, \$10 to 12 50; Higher Studies from 15 to 20. Music on Piano or Guitar, 15 00. Other studies correspondingly cheap.

Board with the Proprietor \$50 per month. This includes the Washing but not the Lights. For further information address the Proprietor, Col. D. C. Parish, at Roundhill, Orange county, N. C.

A. H. MANGUM, Sec'y.
June 22, 1858. 25-wsf.

SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY,

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.
J. J. YOUNG, Principal.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on the 15TH OF JULY NEXT. The course of instruction will be liberal and extensive. Boys will be prepared for any of the Colleges.

TUITION: Common English, \$8 00; Higher English, 12 00; Classics and Mathematics, 15 00. Board can be obtained in the best of families, and convenient to the Academy, at seven dollars per month. For further particulars address the Principal, at Auburn, N. C.
June 14, 1858. 24-wsf.

Oxford Female Seminary.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY THE 15TH OF JULY, and close on the 30TH OF NOVEMBER.

Board, including Washing, Lights, and every personal accommodation, \$55 00. Tuition in the English Branches, 12 00. In Music, with use of Instrument, 25 00. In Latin or French, (Extra), 5 00.

OXFORD N. C., June 5, 1858. 23-wsf.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY,

THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON CO., N. C.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT WILL be on the 22nd of June. The Fall Session will commence on the 1st day of September. We hope the pupils will all be present, so as to be classed at once. Tuition for the English Branches, \$12 50. For Latin, 15 00. For French, 15 00. Board and Tuition in the higher English Branches, per Session, \$45. Music and Ornaments extra. Our terms of Teachers is complete. For further information address

J. W. THOMAS, Principal.
Board of Trustees.
May 17, 1858. 21-wsf.

Wake Male and Female Academy.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS ACADEMY situated six miles south of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville Stage Road, will open MONDAY, July 1st, 1858, under the supervision of its former teacher, F. S. WILKINS, assisted by Miss M. E. COLBERT. Students prepared for entrance into any of our Southern Colleges.

TUITION: Primary English, \$8 00; Higher English, 12 00; Ancient Languages, 15 00.

EXTRAS: French Language, \$5 00; Music on Piano Forte, (use of Instrument), 15 00; Drawing, Painting, &c., 10 00; Needle-Work, 3 00.

Students charged from time of entrance, and no deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Board, exclusive of lights, can be had with either of the Proprietors, at \$6 00 per month.

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